MUNICHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest dally news aper in North Carolina, is published dally, except fonday, at \$7 00 per year, \$4 00 for six months, 2 00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750. It one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to ity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per weak or any period from one weak to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday torning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 ents for three months.

ADVERTISING BATES (DAILY).—One sonare une day, \$1 00: two days, \$1 75: three days, \$250: 'our days, \$3 00: five days, \$3 50: one week, \$400: wo weeks, \$6 50: three weeks \$8 50: one week, \$400: two weeks, \$6 50: three weeks \$8 50: one meaths \$10 00: two months, \$17 00: three months, \$24 00: 'ir months, \$40 00: twelve months, \$20 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Bops, Fic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet uss, &c., will be charged regular solvertising raises Notices under head of Uter Termil 90 canterbar

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of dally rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements.

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Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient sten for time actually published.

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nt, Auction and Official advertisem one dollar per square for each insertion.

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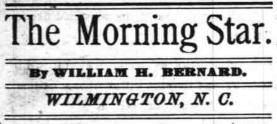
Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract.

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Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subject of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept able in every other way, they will invariably b rejected if the real name of the author is withheld

Advertisers should always specify the issue of seues they desire to advertise in. Where no i sue is named the advertisement will be inserte n the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time h advertisement is in, the proprietor will only b responsible for the mailing of the paper to his an dress.



vide for public uses we not submit eadily to see wasted or stolen. Hence is that the ides of a paternal Government is bateful to a true American. It means atronage on the one hand and tutelage on the other. Self-government means self-help, manhood, fair play, hands off and no favors, the tools to him who can handle m, la carriere ouverte aux talents-in a word, freedom; anything else means some-It is mexpedient to pass the Blair

bill because the positive tendency will be to injure the present . common schools system. The States are to do but one-half of the work of educa-

tion, as the bill proposes that Paternal Government shall do the other half. Says Gov. Chamberlain with equal point and truth:

"If the ratio had been reversed and the States required to raise and expend at least twice as much as the Nation gives, the result would be less infurious. I do not believe that there is one State in the Union o-day in which such a bill should take its natural effect in which the common schools now maintained would not receive a most erious if not fatal check in usefulness. confess I greatly marvel to see experienced educators overlooking such features of the bill and such considerations. The bill is called a bill to aid common schools in the States. It should be called a bill to destroy ommon schools in the States. "I think all instances of funds furnished largely or relatively largely from any sources, except local annual taxation of all the people of a community, teach us that such gratuitous or foreign funds are a curse to common schools. I do not mean that aid cannot be judiciously given to public ef-forts, but I do say there is danger in gifts

for these purposes—common schools—from any source." The Southern people have been doing excellently. There has been great and steady progress all through the South in popular education. It is the boast of the Democratic party in North Carolina that so much has been accomplished for the education of the children of both races. What has been done has been the chief card played by speakers when on the hustings. The South is making tremendous strides in material development. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of the 10th of January, 1885, has a long paper on "the marvellous industrial development of the South" in the year 1884. The new manufacturing enterprises

that we know nothing about will be put and when we go to the Posts eral or President what does it an nt what does it amoun General or President what does it amount to? We can do nothing. Let your public schools be taken charge of by the Federal Government, and your children placed un-der the charge of its instrumentalities while the present party is in power, and you can imagine in every neighborhood, in every school house, what the consequences will be you can imagine how trouble will will be; you can imagine how trouble wil be fomented, how demagogues will stir up passion and strife; how the authorities of the Government remote from the scene will be made to believe things that do not exist in order that other things may be done more distasteful to you. Do you not know how things will go?"

Let Southern men beware. Let them deliberate long and pray much before they take such a fatal step.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE LE-GISLATURE.

In the Legislature on Wednesday there was a long debate on a resolution to instruct the North Carolina delegation in the Congress to vote for the total abolition of the tax on whiskey, tobacco, beer, cigars, &c. Of course the usual clap-trap arguments against it were made, such as calling it a "monstrosity" and an "abomination" to tax such prime necessaries as whiskey and beer and cigars. (?) Men who say they are opposed to high taxes on the necessaries of life and who know that there will be a deficit in the U.S. Treasury of from \$50,000,000 to \$70,-

000,000 if the internal tax is wiped out are still blowing over the awful abomination and oppressions of a tax on drinks and smokes and are found voting for its total abolition.

The debate in the State Senate not only developed a good deal of talents but a good deal of opposition to such an absurd bill of instructions. The discussion was so conducted as to secure the striking out of some of the objectionable features. We are much gratified to see that some of

the Senators took such a common-

sense stand in regard to the measure. Mr. Bower wanted to amend so as to give it as the sense of the Legislature that a tax on whiskey, beer and

smokes. And that passes for statesmanship in the North Carolina Legis. lature. Saye the mark ! Mr. Thomas wanted the State to tax liquors, &c. Senator Gatling,

one of the ablest men and best lawyers in the Legislature, said:

"Mr. Gatling desired to place himself on record in this matter. He was opposed to these resolutions in toto; they come from the members themselves and not from the out cry of an oppressed people. If we ad-just the tariff so that it may come down to minimum, we shall be meeting the wants of a great many of the people. A great many people of the United States are in fa-vor of taxing those things which are not necessary and considered only luxuries. That the members of Congress ought not

to be handicapped, that they ought to be left to act from the position which they oc-cupy. That he was willing to vote for any resolution as an expression of our opinion and not as instructions." Senator Cooper wanted to go slow. He was opposed to the manner of collecting. Well taken. That was

the cause of the odium and not the tax itself. Very well. But under Cleveland the odium will disappear. With Gov. Jarvis or some one else in place of Ike Young, and Maj. W. M. Robbins or some one else in place of Mott, there will be no oppressions and no just complaints.

But the STAR has long urged that the method of collecting should be changed and save the tax which is needed.

There is one collector's district in Illinois that pays six times more internal taxes than the whole of North Carolina pays, and still there are no complaints and no demands for abol-

ishing! How is this? Again, not one cent of the tax paid in North Carolina is paid by farmers or manufacturers, but by smokers, drinkers and chewers. Note that!

Mr. Sherrill was not opposed to the law, but to the mode of collecting. Mr. Hill was opposed to Bower's amendment. See above. Mr. Gudger, from Buncombe, said:

"The people of North Carolina were not in favor of taxing the necessaries of life, but in deriving the revenue from the luxuries; that the people were opposed to the cting it; that these cries of oppressive laws came from those who vioate the laws. He offered as a substitute a resolution that revenue ought to be derived from the luxuries and not from the necessaries of life."



# FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1888 EVENING EDITION

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY. Is it expedient and wise to pass an educational bill that gives the Federal Government charge of the public schools in the States? It is practically this, and in the end, if the work is once begun, there will be no pretense that the States have any other position towards the Paternal Government than that of recipients and almoners. Educate the people through the years to lean upon the Federal Government for help, and it will be certain that thus habituated, they will demand as their right that henceforth the said Federal Government shall control the schools and sustain the schools just as it controls the mail service or any Paternal institution.

We hold that it is inexpedient and unwise for the Government to run the public schools because it has a decided demoralizing tendency. It is impossible to make the people dependent upon Federal bounty without lowering their tone, their self-respect, their self-reliance, their desire to do good, their high sense of duty. Men are blind who cannot see this. They can have neither seen with their eyes nor heard with their ears nor read the fruitful pages of history if they deny it.

It is not expedient to pass the Blair bill or any other like it because it destroys local self-government to a very great extent, the most precious and indispensable muniment of freedom. Allow the States to depend upon Paternal Government for bounties with which to run the public schools and as inevitably as the tides flow and ebb will the sacred rights of freemen in a free State be abridged, and their domestic affairs will become subject to the surveillance and control of Federal authorities.

It is inexpedient and unwise to pass the Blair bill because it makes the States to rely upon the Government better do for themselves. We dwelt at large upon this line of thought | the bill: when we gave the bill such a thor-

alone that sprung up in that one year aggregate the enormous figures of \$105,269,500. And ine the face of this vast growth in wealth and material development it is proposed to place shackles upon the limbs of the Young Giant, "refreshed like a strong man to run a race," and not to permit him to do but half work in the great field of education during the next ten years. This would prove very calamitous. At the end of ten years the Young Giant would be so emasculated, so debilitated that he would be but a big infant "muling and puking in its nurse's arms." Just here let us quote from that eloquent, conscientious,able statesmar, Senator Pendleton. He said with reference to this very Blair bill, in reply to another Senator:

"He was right, and I should like to sub-mit to him, if he were here, whether it is not a dangerous experiment upon which he tions. proposes to enter when he seeks to lead men who have shown themselves, according to that high test, so worthy of freedom, and to be supporters of a free Government to look away from their own self-denial their own self-reliance, their own willingness to labor and wait, and turn their eyes to the beneficence of a Paternal Government.

"If it be true that this consummate flower of all the beautiful and beneficent institutions with which heaven has blessed man in his best estate depends upon himself, grows upon the sturdy and hardy and heroic virtues which consist in self-training, in selfabnegation, self reliance, in industry, in fidelity to high purposes—if that be true, is it not a dangerous experiment to lead such a people, who have developed those qualities so magnificently, to turn away from their cultivation and to lean on the paternal arm of the Federal Government of the United States? For myself, Mr. President,

I prefer the other way. Senator Butler, of South Carolina; in a strong argument in opposition to the very dangerous bill, said this:

"Why. Mr. President, there is no success in life comparable to the success which attends individual effort, none so enduring, none so satisfactory. I would, therefore, be very cautious before I would appropriate \$105,000,000 and put it with the States, the effect of which I am afraid would be, among others, induce every man-not every man, perhaps, that is extravagant-but very great many men who are now earnestly struggling to build up their own local institutions, to put their hands in their pock-ets and say, 'The General Government is going to educate everybody. What is the use of any man paying taxes for education?' That, I say, is my impression."

Senator Coke, in his masterly speech to do that which the States can much in opposition, said, and with great force, to show the inexpediency of

"Now, Mr. President, I am opposed to

cigars was a worse evil than the present high tax under the Tariff. Of course he did not put it that way. but it amounted to that, no more, no less. Senator Connor, of Wilson, is

thus reported in the News-Observer: "Mr. Connor said that he was not will-

ing to vote for the amendment. He said that he thought the great evil was the way in which the tax was collected. He be lieved that a proper reformation of the tariff system of this country was of much more importance than any hasty repeal of the revenue act. He would be glad to see it repealed, that the Legislature might levy a tax which would be of great benefit to the people of the State. That the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress should deal with this question. That he was perfectly willing to vote for the resolution as adopted by the House, leaving

to our Senators and Representatives to deal with this question as it affects and is related to other questions. That he was unwilling to dictate to them the time and manner in which they shall act. That in addition thereto he did not endorse the resolution as amended; that he did not believe the people whom he had the honor to represent regarded the repeal of the internal revenue as paramount to all other ques-

This is sensible, statesmanlike and prudent. If there were more Connors in the Senate there would be less blundering. No man living can reconcile the abolition of the internal tax with the Democratic platform at Chicago, with the necessities of the Government, or with sound principles of taxation. According to these

bright political economists to tax beer and mean whiskey is a greater burden and curse than to tax trace chains and blankets, cotton ties and window glass,

When the vote occurred the other day on the Hiscock bill, in the U.S. House, only 79 votes could be secured for it. This bill only proposed to abolish the tax on tobacco and spirits distilled from fruit. An analysis of the vote discloses that only 46 Democrats favored. There was not one Republican vote in favor of it West, of Ohio. Think of that. Most of the Democrats who voted for it were men who are known to be deadly hostile to Tariff Reduction. Think of that. The attempt in the

Legislature to have it repealed amounts to nothing. It will not be done because the intelligence of the country is against it.

The Democrats in their National Convention deelared that the internal tax should be retained as long as Mr. Mason's amendment to strike

out "immediate action" was adopted. Mr. Gudger's substitute was lost,

thereby putting the Legislature in opposition to the National Democrat-

ic Convention that declared precisely what Mr. Gudger contemplated. We

copy from the proceedings: "Messrs. Gudger, Connor, Means and

Gatling gave notice of protest. Mr. Connor said that as the measure did not represent the views of his constituents he voted no.

Mr. Gatling said he thought we were treading very nearly upon the same ground and making the same mistakes as the Congress of the United States did in its resolu tion sent to the German Parliament. Mr. Hill thought we ought to be particu-

lar how we go on record in favor of high tariff; he voted no. Mr. Mason said he would vote aye, and would at a proper time move for a reconsideration.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Mason moved to reconsider. Mr

Robbins moved to lay the motion upon the table. Mr. Hill called for the ayes and noes.

The motion to lay upon the table was not carried. Mr. Means suggested that the resolution be made the special order for tomorrow.

Mr. Thompson moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion for a few moments by request."

Did the Senators favoring aboli tion stand on the Chicago platform last summer? They have kicked themselves off now.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

--- It is notorious that Morton bought his mission to France with the money he subscribed to and raised for Garfield's election. Morton's letters to Dorsey in Indiana, transmitting draft after draft, and telling the Star-router of the amounts he had given out of his own pocket to make up the required sums, prove him to have been a willing and active participator in the bribery and corruption by which that State was purchased in 1880. It is notorious also that Morton left his post at Paris and came to New York shortly before the election in order to raise funds and subscribe money to save Blaine.-N. Y. World, Dem.

-- Mr. Randall received enough attention as a Democrat in the South to give him great joy as a protectionist and as a possible Presidential candidate. With a lively recollection of the courtesies shown him and the good things set before him in that section, he raises both hands and says: "Glorious ! Glorious ! The South is simply glorious ! Nothing

night, st a late hour unanimously nomina-ted John J. Ingalls for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

# OBITUARY.

Beath of a Retired Naval Officer. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, January 16.—Rear Admi-ral L M. Powell, U. S. N., retired, died

last night at his residence in this city.



The Falcon is heartily in favor of having the pay of judges increased to an amount that will provide for them and their families a comfortable living. The pay of the legislators, too, should be increased if it is insufficient. But let the compensation of these officers-and of all public officers-be drawn exclusively from the State treasury It is a public scandal, a standing reproach and a travesty upon the purity of the public service that the men who make railroad legislation, the men who construe railroad legislation and the men who enforce railroad legislation, should be in the employ or to the slightest extent beneficiaries of railroad companies. Public deadheading in North Carolina must cease. -Elizabeth City Falcon

But if it is thought best to increase their salary to \$3,000 we shall cheerfully acqui esce. But is it desirable to increase the number of terms of the Superior Court in every county ? We take it for granted that four-fifths of the counties have no more business before the courts than Warren has. and if so two courts a year will clear their dockets, and would it be just to tax the so much larger number for the benefit of the few ? Why not let Wake, Wilmington and others who complain of crowded dockets establish criminal courts ?- Warrenton Gazette.

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ton Post.

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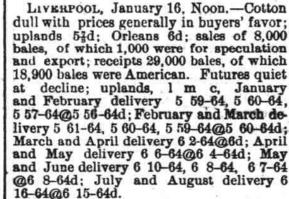
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A DDITIONAL DOZEN LADIES AND CHIL-A DREN'S HDKFS, including 30 dozen of my famous Narrow Hem L. C. Hdkfs at 15c., and du-plicates of the best styles in my first offering. Gents' L. C. and China Silk Hdkfs. Gents' 26-inch Silk Umbrelias at \$2,50, worth \$4. Also many other bargains, which will be shown with plea-sure. JNO. J. HEDRICE, dec 21 tf 115 Market St.

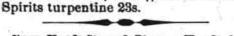
\$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 10@3 65; family \$3 75@5 00; city mills super \$2 50@3 00 extra \$3 10@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75. Wheat-southern steady; western easier and closing dull: southern red 92@95c; do amber 96@97c; No. 1 Maryland 95@951c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 904@91c. Corn-southern irregular and higher for white: western easier and closing dull; southern white 51@52c; yellow 50c. PORBIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. ]



Sales for the week 43,000 bales, of which 28.000 bales were American; speculation 3,500 bales; export 2,500 bales; actual export 6,300 bales; imports 97,000 bales, of which 76.000 bales were American stock 724,000 bales, of which 522,000 bales were American; afloat 346,000 bales, of which 325.000 bales are American.

Sales of cotton to-day include 6,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firm, with good demand.



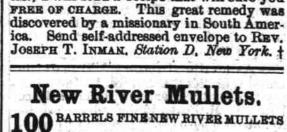
#### New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 15.

Spirits Turpentine-The market is stronger, with merchantable order on the spot quoted at 311@320; parcels for near arrival are offered at 311c. Rosins are held firmly; demands are moderate. Quotations: Strained at \$1 25; good strained \$1 30; No. 2 E at \$1 35@140; No. 2 F at \$1 40@1 45; No. 1 G at \$1 50 No. 2 F at \$1 40@1 45; No. 1 G at \$1 50 @1 55; No. 1 H at \$1 70@1 75; good No. 1 I at \$2 25@2 35; low pale K at \$2 75 @2 85; Pale M at \$3 65@3 70; extra pale N at \$4 25; window glass W at \$-. Tar is quoted at \$2 00@2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70@1 90.

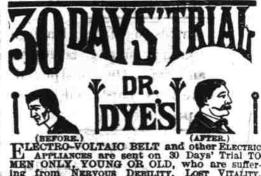
### Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Jan. 15.

RICE .- The market was firm and active quotations remained unchanged. The sales for the day were 768 barrels. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 41@5c; Good 51@51c; Prime 54@54c. Rough rice-Country lots 95c@\$1 00;tide

water \$1 10@1 35. A CARD .- To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood. &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you



most convincing. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. my 17 D&Wiy nrm tu th sa my 17



men UNLE, FOUND OF OLD, who are suffer-ing from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITAITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANBOOD GUARANTERD, Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address OLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. nov 22 D&Wiv tu th sat nov 22

# Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MAI ARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation of this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow-

ing: "Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachecia and Sequels incident to Malarious Fovers, in all their grades and varieties, to cer-tain forms of Atonic Dysperia, and all the Affec-tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic logy in the Medical College of Virginia :

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cachezia, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo-men, Anemia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpita-tions, de. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACESON, TENN.

Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Firginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in *Malarial Diseases* and Sequela has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urine, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other dis-tressing and dangerous arguments. The patient reing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re-red, but how far the water may have contributed to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course, cannot undertake to Bay. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most benefial results

Springs now opens for gnests. Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles ber case at the Springs. Springs pamphlet mailed to any address. For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs camphlet may be found.

ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va

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